

**SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER**

Hongkong, 1st August, 1893.







the French are failing, it has no bearing on the question of the effects of their line of action as regards Siam."

"And what is the attitude of Siam?"

"This is the attitude of Siam, and we both laughed at the squat wooden figure reposing on a shelf, to which he pointed. The physical attitude, in Mr. Norman's mind, was but too typical of the mental one."

"Siam can do nothing. The fleet, 'small but efficient,' of which Mr. Curzon speaks, could be blown into the air by a gunshot. As for the army, there is nothing that can count as a factor in a serious contest with European troops. The Siamese are a gay, pleasure-loving, and lazy people, and they have neither the energy nor the ability to organize any resistance. What is true of the people is true of their rulers. Here is a portrait of the King; and here, one of his ministers taken by myself after they had been doing with me. I shall reproduce them in my book, but you are quite welcome to them meanwhile."

"Thank you. You are not afraid of my stealing your thunder?"

"Not at all. The gentleman on the left of the picture is the King's own brother, and no end of a swell. The others are his half brothers, of whom the Siamese sovereign has a large number. One or two of the ministers recognize the dangers of the situation, but are compelled to admit that, unaided, they are powerless to avert them. Siam cannot work out its own salvation."

"All this is very unfortunate for the Siamese, no doubt, but what way and to what extent does it concern England?"

"In the first place, the greatest part of the trade of Siam is in our hands. In 1890, the total of the exports and imports of Bangkok was close upon £6,000,000. Various circumstances led to this total being much smaller for 1891; and later than 1891 our Foreign Office has not yet been able to bring out its return. But the railway that is now being constructed, and I am glad to say, by an English firm, will materially swell its volume."

"Is there anything so unusual about an English firm having the contract that you rejoice at?"

"No; but out in the East, and specially in China, the representatives of other European Governments are little more than trading agents, and of his diplomatic position to bear, in order to secure contracts being placed with their own country. Now if Siam should be practically shut out of the country by the prohibitive tariff that will at once be imposed."

"That is certainly serious, but is it all?"

"Oh, dear no. We have a firm footing in the Malay Peninsula. The greater part of this is nominally under Siamese suzerainty; the rest belongs to us. Now, it is perfectly obvious we could not permit Siam, and with it the Malay Peninsula, to fall into the hands of any European power. And on the broad general question too, it is as that rare bird, a Radical Imperialist, that it would be an act bordering on folly to permit the establishment of another European Asiatic empire practically co-terminous with our own."

"What do you think should be done, then?"

"If we can come to a good working arrangement with Siam by which, in return for concessions, we guarantee its independence and undertake to defend it against foreign invasion, well and good. If not, then we may be compelled to annex it ourselves."

"Then you do not think Great Britain has its hands full, and do not pay much heed to what Matthew Arnold styled the weary Titan?"

"I can't say I do. When a Titan is tired, he is played out. People, like individuals, cannot stand still. They must move. If not forward, then it is backward; but move they must. We must seize our opportunities now as they come. Afterwards, it will be too late, and our sun of empire will have set."

"And what about France?"

"There is nothing to fear. The French people are not enamoured of Tongking, and they would not stand the risk of quarrelling with us for the sake of Siam. If they get a colonial empire cheaply they will; but they will not risk a big price."

"And what is our Foreign Office doing?"

"That I cannot say. It is keeping uncommonly quiet, but there is every reason to trust Lord Rosebery's grasping the situation. Finances is all that is wanted."

"Then Mr. Norman showed me the treasures that make his house a veritable museum of the Orient. As I took my leave in the hall, he pointed out a huge bell, probably the only one of the kind in Europe, which he had bought of a pirate who looted it from a Chinese temple. What a difference latitude and longitude make! I cannot imagine Mr. Norman bargaining with a native of the New Cut to add Big Ben to his household gods."

"Some of Mr. Norman's statements set out in the foregoing interview show that enterprising and most unscrupulous liar who has ever posed as an authority on Far Eastern affairs. He carefully avoids allusion to his Gold Mine. (Ed. Hongkong Telegraph.)"

## THE FOKIEN RACE CLUB.

### TRouble in the Camp.

A sporting correspondent sent the following expressions of opinion to the *Fookchow Echo* on the 19th inst.:

"Of all the imbecile and badly managed meetings that I have ever attended in this port, commend me to the Race Club meeting held last Wednesday. Most of the Stewards were conspicuous by their absence, and those who were present seemed to have no idea why they had called the meeting, more especially the Chairman, and the dark-skinned gentleman who sat on his right. A great many pony owners were not present—and why? Because this dark-skinned gentleman, whose business it is to advise all members when any meeting is to be held, had evidently considered it too much trouble to do so. I would recommend the Stewards to give that billet to a more able and popular man. A gentleman who has not had an interest in a race pony for many years, and who evidently does not believe that *vitæ sapientia* *equorum* was first on his legs, and aired his opinions on the prospects of our 1893 Winter Race Meeting. He told us how we were to get griffins, where we were to get them from, and I wish to swear that he did not tell us how many we were each to get; he then subsided amidst a general sigh of relief. It reminded me of a general meeting of the Fookchow Club held many years ago when we were so graphically informed how long it would take to pay off the Club debt."

The next to address the Chairman was a "sport" who has always had an interest in one smoke at least; he spoke sensibly, and on taking a casual glance round the room, his views seemed popular among the pony owners present; however, the original dogmatic speaker again came to the front, and as near as possible put down the words of the last speaker as a "rot."

This evidently pleased the Chairman to such an extent that he announced that there was no further "bit" for the meeting, whereupon some self-brained individual proposed a vote of thanks to the Chair, I presume for having dragged us upstairs for nothing."

Now, a word of advice to the Stewards.—In future please remember that it is your duty always to invite all members to any meeting

held.—Although you are Stewards, you seem to take less interest in the welfare of the Club than an ordinary member, and such a rotten state of affairs should not exist. As a member of the Fokien Race Club I feel ashamed that such a meeting ever took place, and I sincerely hope we shall never be treated in the same way again by those whom we look to, to keep up the spirit of the Club."

## SHANGHAI AND THE NORTH.

Shanghai, August 19th.

The *El Dorado* is lying down from Tientsin forty-nine steamers griffins, the first of the season.

H.M.S. *Rattler*, having been relieved by the *Shik*, has left Hankow for this port, and is expected here on Sunday or Monday. The *Caroline* is expected here on the 25th instant.

The remains of the late Mr. Peter Dowdall, having been brought over from Nagasaki, were, yesterday morning, interred at the cemetery, in the presence of members of his family only.

News has reached Tientsin that the anti-foreign feeling is being fomented in Northern Honan, where the Canadian Presbyterian Mission has been labouring for some years, and it is feared that this feeling will become more marked as soon as news of the state of things in Central China reaches here.

Colonel Denby, Minister for the United States and *Doyen* of the diplomatic body at Peking, has acknowledged receipt of the report of the Szechuan public meeting at Shanghai, and has communicated with his colleagues with the view of a strong joint representation being made on the subject to the Tsungli Yamen.

News has been received of a small outbreak of the Chinese at Chemulpo against the officials here, who had disgusted the people by carrying their extortion to an inordinate length. The officials were attacked and were compelled to seek refuge in the house of the Commissioner of Customs.

Telegraphic advices from Peking to hand state that the floods in the vicinity of the Yuen gate of the Capital have subsided in a great measure, but that the villagers inhabiting the district near the Southern Parks belonging to the Imperial demesnes are still suffering through the effects of the floods in that quarter.

Despatches from Chingchow, Kweichow, confirm the reports that by the bursting of the bank of the Ching river, over 400 ft. of country on the southern banks have been inundated and that this includes five prefectural departments and districts. Much distress is reported among the people, who have the reputation of being of a turbulent disposition, and trouble is anticipated by the authorities as soon as the full extent of the disaster is felt.

The Imperial Chinese Telegraphs opened on Tuesday last another junction with the Russian lines to Europe, etc., at Novokuznetsk and Hunkuhun. Another frontier line to Kuldja is under construction, while the Kiachta line will be constructed next spring. This last line is the most important one to the public, as it will be the shortest line to Europe from Asia. We presume that, as soon as it is in working order, the Chinese will be able to reduce the charge for telegrams to Europe.—*N. C. Daily News.*

## FOOCHOW NOTES.

Fookchow, 19th August, 1893.

We are informed that telegraphic advices have reached here, that the export of tea from India promised to be 120,000,000 lbs.

Executions in Fookchow, in times of peace, are so few and far between that two more which took place on Sunday last, following one we reported a fortnight ago, have been a good deal talked about in the city. As the victims were prisoners, general satisfaction was felt at their happy despatch.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. William Gilbert, a gentleman for many years resident at this port. He had been in an indignant state of health for some time and died on Sunday night last. The funeral took place on Monday evening and was numerously attended.

An accident took place on the river on Monday last near the foreign settlement, resulting in the death of an elderly sampan woman. One of her buckets had dropped overboard and in her endeavor to recover it she lost her equilibrium, and falling into the water was drowned.

A telegram has been received by the Viceroy informing his Excellency of the wide-spread suffering that has been caused by the floods in the North and urging him to do his utmost to obtain assistance for the relief of the sufferers from the philanthropic of Fookchow. In response to this appeal, we understand that 5,000 taels have already been collected.

There were grand doings at the Arsenal on Tuesday night last to mark the completion of the new Government dock. The grand illumination, the firing of guns, and the band on the hill at the back of the Arsenal were very effective from the river and quite enlivened the usually dull anchorage. Although completed, we understand that the dock cannot be used for some months to come, in consequence of the sinking up of the river mud for some distance round the entrance, rendering it impossible for vessels to approach it.

As we go to press we hear of the death of Mr. Belmino Pereira. Although it was expected from the nature of his complaint that he would not live long, his sudden death at 10.30 this morning came as a shock to his friends. The funeral will take place this evening, leaving Mr. Almeida's residence, next to the Russian Consulate, at 6 o'clock.

The authorities have found it necessary to issue a proclamation informing the people that any stories they may hear about hands being required to prepare the Examination Halls for the coming year are false, as there is no such thing as a public examination of men specially engaged for the purpose. This proclamation was necessitated by *yamen* runners and other petty officials servants calling upon those who they knew could not possibly leave their regular work to attend at the Halls. The poor people begged to be let off and of course were excused on paying a bribe.

A daring robbery took place at 4 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday last from a cargo boat moored near the Hsien Tan Jetty for the purpose of passing the Customs at a later hour. The thieves helped themselves to six bags of rice, and not content with this, essayed to rob the man in charge of the blanket under which he was sleeping. This awoke the sleeper, who immediately tried to catch them, but unfortunately in so endeavoring he tripped up and fell overboard. He was drowned. The neighbouring sampan men, roused by the noise, flocked round to enquire what ailed him. The matter, they leaves had made off under cover of the darkness and the man-in-charge by this time was at the bottom of the river.—*Echo.*

## TIENTSIN.

(N. C. DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENT).

As was feared, the bank of the Grand Canal broke last week, and the south plain is now covered to a depth of 1 ft. of about six inches more than in the similar flood of three years ago. Tientsin is completely surrounded by one vast

sea, as was the case then, and a similar condition of suffering and death will confront us during the coming winter. It appears to be the general impression among the "Edmonsters" that these breaks in the river banks are entirely due to carelessness and indifference, which charge, in view of the facts, it would be difficult to disprove. Remembering the distribution of relief by the foreigners on the occasion of the like calamity three years ago, deputations are already beginning to present themselves asking help for their villages, even more destitute than then. Probably little can be looked for from this source. Nor is there any real need, for we have been credibly informed that there is in connection with the Viceroy *yamen* and the Official Benevolent Society of Tientsin, quite one and a half million taels available for the relief of the sufferers. This amount were honestly distributed among the actually needy during the next eight or nine months, there would be very few deaths from starvation over all this large flooded section of country.

We were very much shocked at the news of the sudden death of Dr. Macgowan. He manifested great vigour and vitality when here for a man of his age. Probably he over-exerted himself in his journey to the Great Wall, and so hastened his death.

We are now to learn that the cement works at T'angshan have been closed, and the gentleman in charge, after having just renewed his engagement for a second three years, is about leaving for the home-land. The ostensible cause of the closure of this important industry and producer of an article much needed in China, is inability to pay expenses. The clay is good, and the cement is of excellent quality, but it can be improved. "They say," at less cost than it can be produced on the ground. A few facts will elucidate the matter.

This venture was started only a few years ago. Of course, it required considerable outlay to place the plant, and begin the manufacture. But the result justified the expenditure in quality, quantity, and cost of production. Last year there was expended for kilns and storage facilities over Tls. 40,000, which placed the concern on a good footing, able to meet all prospective demands of production. This year, with no outlay for building or plant, the expenditures have fallen very low. Tls. 3,000 below those of last year, i.e., they amount to almost Tls. 40,000. It was not for plant, not for labour, not for material. Probably there can be little difference of opinion in regard to where this 40,000 ounces of silver has found a resting-place. Further, the gentleman in charge, before advising the present management to close the works unless they could reduce their expenses, offered to take entire control and management, and guarantee to pay, on the investment, 10 per cent. on the investment, these works produce good cement as cheaply as it can be imported, and realise about 30 per cent. on the investment out of which to meet waste, wear, incidental and running expenses, and pay a dividend of 10 per cent. to the shareholders. But this did not appear to meet the views of the management, and so the works are closed as a testimony against them.

The weather is very hot and oppressive, with little let-up night or day, save when a slight breeze arises. The river has fallen a little; slight appearances of more rain.

## AN ARTLESS JUDGE.

HE WANTED TO KNOW WHAT FARO WAS LIKE.

A lot of gambling men, says the *Chicago Times*, were on trial before Magistrate Bradwell the other morning at the Harrison police station, the result of a raid on H. C. McGuire's place on East Monroe street.

The Judge's desk was covered with a full faro lay-out—board, cards, box, chips, markers, case-keeper and coppers.

"This lay-out, your Honour," began Detective Williams, "I was found in McGuire's gambling house, and—"

"What do you mean by a lay-out?" innocently inquired the Court. "It is with these tools that so many so-called suckers are laid out."

"That's as good a definition of the word as could be given by the oldest faro expert in the United States," smilingly responded the officer.

"For the better understanding of the Court I will state that that silver box in your Honour's right hand, and in which the Court is now placing the deck of cards, is called a shoe box. The cards are dealt from the top and placed in the shoe. Separate piles by the side of the box, just as your Honour is now doing, and bets made with these chips are won or lost by their turn. Now, for instance, I will place a stack of these chips on the king and you make a deal. There, you see, I would have won, because—"

"No, you wouldn't. You put your money on the corner of the king and it took in the jack. It's a stand-off, for the jack showed on top—but—"

"This little square piece of ivory is called a marker, and when a player puts it on a card like this he—"

"Markers don't go, Williams," remarked the Court, as he showed the ivory block off the board.

"I thought the Court desired some information regarding—"

"I do, but you know the rules of the house about markers."

"I guess I'll not explain further about the game, I am the decision. The men around me were sitting about the faro table when I came into the place."

"Were they playing?"

"No, sir."

"Then they are dismissed, and on petition the case of the proprietor is continued to the 15th in \$500 bonds. Call the next case, Mr. Clerk."

"I've often heard of a faro lay-out and was anxious to see one, and I am glad to say that the Court as the gambler filed. 'It is a good deal to me to be a difficult game to learn.'"

And not a smile crept over his sacerdotal countenance.

## DIED WHILE IN PRAYER.

"Another man was found in a kneeling posture his face buried in his hands, as if he had died in prayer."

I clip this pathetic sentence from an account of the St. Remy coal mine disaster which occurred in France, in December, 1891. The fire had been smouldering for years in a remote part of the mine, but the further advance had been stopped by barriers. Yet they proved insufficient at last, and the terrible fire-damp exploded, scattering death throughout the mine. Such incidents are too well-known in England to need further explanation or comment.

Has it ever struck you that the interior of the human body is like the interior of a coal mine? Well, it is. All its operations go on in solitude and darkness. Gases are engendered in it that are just as dangerous as fire-damp. Generally they—yet hold on, let's have the little story first.

It's about a woman. In fact, it's from her, too, and is sure to interest somebody may be you. She says "that a long run of time, from childhood to years after her marriage, she never knew what illness was, that is, so as to remember it, or to have it make a mark on her, as we may say. But, mightily few folks manage to escape the old lady's drizzle altogether. Now did she. 'It was in the summer of 1890,' she says, 'when I began to feel bad. My appetite was poor, and what I did eat gave me great pain and distress. My food seemed to lie like lead in my stomach, and I was most cruelly pained by my chest. I had a nagging, shuddering pain in my shoulder, and through to

my shoulders, that was very hard to bear. So bad was it that I thought something (perhaps a tumour) was growing within me. As soon as ever food entered my stomach I used to say, 'It is beginning,' meaning the nagging pain."

"I took all kinds of things for relief and applied mustard plasters to the chest, but nothing did me any good. After a time I dared not take a proper meal, I was afraid to eat, and got very thin and weak. It was as much as I could do to go about my house work. In October of this year (1891) Mrs. James Mavor, of 179, High Street, London, recommended me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and I got a bottle and commenced to take it. After a few doses I had taken one large bottle all the pain had left me, and I now feel as well as ever I did. You're truly (signed), Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, 12, King Street, Hanley, Staffordshire, November 18th, 1891."

You ask me what the sad fate of the miners has to do with the case of Mrs. Wright. I'll tell you in half a minute. This lady says she was taken ill in the summer of 1890. Now, do you suppose the illness and the cause of the illness came up at the same time? By no means. Cause first, effect afterwards—that's the order, always. And, see here! A cause may be at work for weeks or years before you notice any results; and until you do notice results, you don't know there's aught gone wrong. Isn't that so? The miners, to be sure, died one by one in the mine. But it was fenced off from them and they thought they were safe. The barriers leaked, and death groped them in a twinkling of an eye."

"The body is like a mine, as I have said. Disease and death are caused by the action of poisonous gases and acids inside of it. They all start from the stomach and then creep into every part, sometimes even into the brain itself. If we only knew the cause of all these deadly things is indigestion and dyspepsia. Slight symptoms first, then the more terrible and alarming. Watch the way it comes on. This was Mrs. Wright's ailment. She suffered fifteen months before she found out what the matter was and what to do about it. If we only knew the cause of all these things that go on in our bodies we'd understand that it's about as dangerous to work in a kitchen as in a coal mine.—*Advt.*

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is the most valuable remedy for Consumption, Scrophula, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs, and Bronchitis that has ever been produced. It is very fattening and strengthening. It will ease at once the most violent cough and will give the most complete relief to the sufferer. It possesses the combined virtues of these popular remedies in their fullest form. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

## To-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"FORMOSA,"

Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1893. [936]

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRAPERY.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

SATURDAY, the 26th August, 1893,

commencing at 2.30 P.M.,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' DRAPERY.

Comprising—

DRESS MATERIALS IN SERGE, CASHMERE, MERINO, NUNS' VEILING, &c.,

ZEPHYRS, INDIAN & MARAS MUSLINS, COSTUME, EMBROIDERED, &c.,

EMBROIDERY, COLOURED DRESSES, LACES, BLOUSES, JAPANESE CREPE FLANNEL, JAPANESE SIK HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERED AND BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.

Also,

A QUANTITY OF GENTLEMEN'S DRAPERY.

Comprising—

SUIT LENGTHS IN CASHMERE and other MATERIALS, DARKING, STRIPED FLANNELS, SINGLES, SOCKS, WHITE SHIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, TOWELS, &c., &c.

Also,

TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, COUNTER-PANES, TABLE COVERS, BRUSSELS RUGS, &c., &c.

AND

ONE AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE, with CUE STAND and CUES, &c.

The above will be on view on Friday, the 25th instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1893. [937]

## To be Let.

TO LET.

No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

THIRD FLOOR in No. 6, Queen's Road.

ROOMS, CLOSET, and BATH.

No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.

OFFICES in Victoria Buildings.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1893. [63]

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES:—

"THE WILDERNESS," Calne Road.

"NORMAN COTTAGE," Robinson Road.

No. 4, RIFON TERRACE—Bonham Road.

No. 2, 8 and 9, CHANCERY LANE.

FLOORS in Blue Buildings.

FLOORS in Elgin Street, Peel Street and Stamford Street.

FLOORS in No. 5, Shelley Street.

No. 6 & 14, KNUFTS福德 TERRACE, Kowloon.

No. 11 and 12, COOMBE ROYAL—Magazine Gap—Furnished.

OFFICES:—

FIRST and SECOND FLOORS No. 4, Queen's Road Central, over the Bank of China, Japan and Straits, Limited.

PRAYA CENTRAL, over Messrs. Douglas Lafrank & Co.

GODOWNS:—

BLUE BUILDINGS.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1893. [662]

## Intimations.

## CARMICHAEL & Co., LD.

HAVE JUST LANDED

ENGLISH-MADE FOWLING PIECES with CASE and IMPLEMENTS \$50 and upwards. ELEVEN'S CARTRIDGE CASES, BAGS and BELTS, NEW CASTLE CHILLED SHOT, SHOOTING STOCKINGS in great variety, DAWSON'S TAN LEATHER BOOTS and SHOES, BROWN CANVAS WALKING and TENNIS SHOES, DOG COLLARS in NICKEL, BRASS and LEATHER, DOG CHAINS, &c.

CARMICHAEL & CO. LTD.

18, Praya Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1893.

## Notices of Firms.

## A. E. SKEELS & Co.,

Telegraphic Address "SOBRINOS," Hongkong. (A.B.C. Code 4th Edition.)

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.

No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Under Messrs. Douglas Lafrank & Co.'s Offices.

MESSRS. A. E. SKEELS & Co. undertake Sales Privately, or by Auction, of any kind of Goods or Property. Prompt Settlement Guaranteed. Immediate Cash advances on Goods for Auction.

Cargoes received for Storage, Insurance effected.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1893. [170]

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,



## The Share Market.

**LATEST QUOTATIONS.**  
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—85 per cent.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £8.10, paid up—60 per cent. dis., buyers.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$130 per share, sellers.  
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—50 cents, buyers.  
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$200, sellers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884—C—2 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886—E—14 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$82 per share, buyers.  
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$49 per share, sellers.  
 North China Insurance—Tis. 110 per share, sales and buyers.  
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$112 per share, sellers.  
 Yangtze Insurance Association—\$60, sellers.  
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tis. 150 per share.  
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$210 per share, sellers.  
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$83 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$6 per share, sellers.  
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$25 per share, buyers.  
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—50 per cent. discount, sellers.  
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$35 per share, sellers.  
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—\$20 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—65 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Geo. Ferwick & Co., Limited—\$15 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$17 per share, sales and buyers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$50.  
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.  
 The Shamene Hotel Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.  
 Punjion Mining Co.—\$4 per share, sales and sellers.  
 The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.  
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—40 cents, per share, sellers.  
 Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$65 per share, sellers.  
 The Tebbu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$31 per share, sales and sellers.  
 London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$160 per share, old shares, buyers.  
 Luso Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$32 per share, buyers.  
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.  
 Dakin, Cruickshank & Co., Limited—\$14 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.  
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$61 per share, sellers.  
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$61 per share, buyers.  
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sellers.  
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$8 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$35 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$85 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$110 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$66 per share, ex. div., sellers.  
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$65 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$3 per share, sellers.  
 The Green Island Cement Co.—50 cents, buyers.  
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$3 per share, sales and sellers.  
 The Hongkong Laundry Co., Limited—\$45 per share, nominal.  
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$71 per share, sales.

## EXCHANGE.

On LONDON—Bank, T. T. .... 2/5 1/2  
 Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2/5 1/2  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/5 1/2  
 Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 2/5 1/2  
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/5 1/2  
 On PARIS—Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/12  
 Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/19  
 On INDIA—T. T. .... 195 1/2  
 On DEMAND—T. T. .... 196  
 On SHANGHAI—Bank, T. T. .... 72 1/2  
 Private, 30 days' sight ..... 73 1/2

## VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. W. G. Allen. Mr. E. Mathieu.  
 Mr. and Mrs. R. H. M. Boerger-Melville.  
 Mr. Andrews. Mr. T. Mitchell.  
 Mr. and Mrs. G. F. M. D. Palmont.  
 Armstrong & child. Mr. F. W. Phillips.  
 Mr. & Mrs. G. Catty. Mr. F. E. Shean.  
 Mr. H. S. Cooke. Mr. J. Shirahaji.  
 Mr. F. E. Corry. Mr. & Mrs. Sloan.  
 Mr. H. Crombie. Mr. & Mrs. Son.  
 Mr. E. H. Derrick. Mr. & Mrs. Stettin.  
 Mr. & Mrs. F. J. D. Brown. Mr. A. Unger.  
 Mr. A. Garwood. Capt. and Mrs. Young.  
 Mr. H. Giltis. husband.

## VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. Adamson. Mr. V. Kofod.  
 Captain Buchanan. Mr. W. H. R. Loxley.  
 Mrs. Coban. Mr. MacLean.  
 Mr. A. Cunningham. Mr. Macdonald.  
 Mr. F. Deacon. Mr. W. Ramsay.  
 Mr. Dickie and child. Mr. H. W. Robertson.  
 Mr. F. East. Mr. C. Seymour.  
 Mr. & Mrs. Forsyth. Mr. A. E. Skeels.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Grimble. Mr. Sparrow.  
 Mr. E. J. Hagen. Mr. E. Tomlin.  
 Mr. Thos. Howard. Mr. Geo. L. Tomlin.

## MAILS EXPECTED.

**THE FRENCH MAIL.**  
 The Messagerie Maritime Co's steamer *Malbourn*, with the outward French mail, left Saigon on the 20th instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.  
**THE AMERICAN MAIL.**  
 The O. & O. S. S. Co's steamer *Oceanic*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco, left Yokohama on the 20th instant, and may be expected here on the 27th.

The P. M. S. S. Co's steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama, on the 10th instant.  
 The P. M. S. S. Co's steamer *City of New York*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama, on the 10th instant.

**THE CANADIAN MAIL.**  
 The Canadian Pacific Rly Co's steamer *Empress of India* left Vancouver on the 8th instant for Yokohama, Shanghai and Hongkong. STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's steamer *Canton*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 17th instant, and is expected here to-morrow.  
 The D. R. steamer *Krimhild*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 20th instant, and is expected here on the 27th.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana steamer *Bormida*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 21st instant, and may be expected here on the 27th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's steamer *Formosa*, from London, left Bombay on the 16th instant, and may be expected here on the 27th.  
 The China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co's steamer *Moyuna*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, passed the Canal on the 9th instant.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

21st August, 1893.—At 4 p.m.									
STATION.	Baromet. red to sea level.	Thermom. temp.	Humidif.	Wind. Dir.	Force.	Sea.	Weather.	Remarks.	
Taiwan	30.84	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Nagasaki	30.84	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yokohama	30.84	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Amoy	30.74	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Swatow	30.74	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Canton	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Hankow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Shanghai	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yichang	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chongking	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Chengtu	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Kweichow	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1	1	
Yunnan	30.80	84	85	SE	1	1	1		